

The Fourth of July.

Our national anniversary was celebrated by the Sabbath Schools of the city with more usual spirit on the morning of the 4th. Mr. Safford's address to the children was well received. The grove in the State House square was literally filled with children and those of riper age.

In the afternoon, the Cadets and Sons of Temperance had a celebration at the same place. The Sons were addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Babb and Myers, and the Cadets by Master Orr. The address of the latter was a highly finished production, and was well received, more particularly by the outsiders, as he was rather severe on the Sons in a portion of his remarks. The Daughters, however, came in for a full share of his praise. It was from mothers, sisters, and other female friends, the Cadets had received their greatest encouragement, and with their smiles they would be invincible.

The Levee of the Daughters at the Masonic Hall was the principal event of the evening. A supper was prepared, speeches were made, and good singing from Mr. Penhall's class of some sixty girls, together with some fine piano duets. There was a large attendance.

The day was also celebrated by many families and others in a ride to the country.

A large meeting of our country friends took place in the woods pastured of Mr. Warren two miles west of this city. Our German friends appear to have been more inspired on the occasion than any others. Our intelligent correspondent B., has given the following account of the

German Meeting at the Court House.

A respectable part of the German population of this place has celebrated, in a most dignified manner, the 4th of July; the seventy-fourth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; by attending a meeting at the Court House, called up by Dr. Francesco Ciolina, of Columbus, Bartholomew county, who delivered an admirable speech, on the glorious recollections connected with this day. In the most glowing heart-felt language he painted the growth and progress of their new adopted, happy fatherland, giving a general outline of its whole history, from the first landing of the Pilgrims on the rocks of Plymouth, to the present day. But, when he came to the war of our revolution; when he spoke of the man, with whom, no other mortal would be compared; when he explained the unanimous Declaration, some passages of which he translated from memory, the effect upon the honest working men was truly electrifying. All listened breathlessly—when he solemnly concluded, by enjoining them to love this new country, where they had found a happy home; where the arm of tyranny would no more reach them; he admonished them to cherish the memory of the great men, who, by their virtues and sacrifices had founded this glorious Republic, the most sublime edifice in the records of the world's history. He ever and anon exhorted them, to stand invariably by the old principles of democracy, by which alone the United States had become what they are, and by which principles alone the Union could prosper on, until its banner would wave protectively over all the nations of the earth, as the standard of civilization and humanity. His words poured forth like a wild stream, and he could not finish until, owing to the great heat, he was quite exhausted. But the trouble he had taken for the instruction of his fellow citizens, was well rewarded by their deafening applause; a proof that he was understood, and that he had spoken to men who were able to sympathize with him. It were to be wished, that such a man as Dr. Ciolina could devote all his time to the instruction and political education of his countrymen, the Germans. We have learned since, that Mr. Ciolina enjoys a well deserved celebrity as a Physician, and we have had the pleasure of witnessing in him the most splendid literary and scientific attainments, and what is more, that he is a stout and steady democrat.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT TARMAN HALL.—The Journal of Commerce of the 27th ult. says, that the Address and Resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee at the meeting a week ago, were adopted, by a vote of 40 to 10. A previous motion to strike from the address the annexed paragraph, and one or two others of similar import, and in place of them to substitute a portion of the minority report—was rejected by a vote of 17 to 35. This is the Democratic party of this city firmly committed against the Wilcox Provision, and in favor of conciliation and compromise. The following is an extract from the address adopted:

"The conclusions, then, to which the Convention have arrived on this all-absorbing subject, are, to leave the institution of slavery to the people of the States and territories. They should be the sole judges whether they will have it or not, and to their will we should all submit. Though the power of Congress to legislate for or against its admission into territories is a controverted question, yet, if it exists, we are opposed to its exercise, believing such exercise impetuous, and calculated to alienate from our Southern brethren, weaken the bonds that bind in one common brotherhood thirty independent States, and might ultimately end in the dissolution of the Union, and endanger the liberty of both races."

The Address takes the same ground in reference to the District of Columbia.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 4.

We publish below the Report of the Board of Health, rendered last evening, at 5 o'clock.

BULLETIN—No. 2.

BOARD OF HEALTH, July 3.

The reports required from the Sections and Under-secr-taries, by the late ordinance have been carefully made—both from the most reliable information they can obtain, including partial returns, the Board are of opinion that there has been forty deaths from Cholera during the last forty-eight hours.

JONAH MARTIN, Pres. B. STORER, Sec.

LOWELL FLETCHER, JAMES D. TAYLOR, HENRY JEWELL, HENRY ROEDER, JOSEPH BURGOYNE.

JAS. D. TAYLOR, Sec. Board adjourned to meet July 5th, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Council Chamber.

The Madison Courier of the 1st inst. says, that at the annual election of the stockholders of the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, held on the 27th ult., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John Brough, J. F. D. Lanier, W. M. Dunn, M. G. Bright, J. G. Marshall, Jesse Whitehead, Z. Tannehill, James Whitcomb, J. M. Ray, H. Bates, T. A. Morris, Samuel Moore, and R. H. Winslow, of New York. The semi-annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 9.

Mr. NEWTON N. NORWOOD, of this city, was found dead in a field on the west side of White river, nearly opposite this city, on yesterday morning. He was so much disfigured that he would scarcely have been known but for his clothing. He left home on Tuesday morning and must have died the same day. His pocket key and brush were found near him, and it is supposed he must have stopped to rest and took a fit and died. There is no idea that he came to his death by any unfair means.

ROGER SHEA, well known in this community, died during the night of the 4th inst. of delirium tremens.

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Oregon.

We are indebted to the Hon. Samuel Thurston, Delegate from Oregon, for files of the Oregon Spectator down to April 18th. The news from that garden of the Pacific, is of the most interesting character. From these papers we learn some important facts, as tending to show the vigor of that distant colony. The discovery of the California mines had a tendency to throw Oregon in the shade for a while, to stay partially the increase of her population and the former rapid increase of her business operations—but this was merely a stop to take breath and to gather strength, only to rush on with redoubled speed when she should start again.

There is probably no people in the world more hardy, more enterprising, more generous, or more daring than are the people of Oregon. As soon as the California mines were uncapped, these Oregon men, inured to hard-ship, rushed to the scene, and it is generally understood that no people from any part of the world in proportion to their number, amassed so much wealth as they did. It is now a fact generally understood that there are no poor men in Oregon, and it is quite as well understood that there is now no spot in the compass of the American Union offering so many inducements to all classes, and so much certainty of a fortune to all industrious and economical persons as does Oregon.

In casting our eye over the shipping list, we were astonished, absolutely astonished, to learn the amount of the commerce of Oregon. The far famed Columbia Bar, that "Nest of Dangers," heretofore so much talked of, all of which we learn, grew out of wilful misrepresentations, and false charts of the Hudson's Bay company, has now, before the persevering energy of a New Yorker, Capt. Charles White, resolved itself into two magnificent channels of outlet, where vessels of all sizes are passing and repassing daily without danger of obstruction. Who will not be surprised to learn that the arrivals and departures at the custom house at Astoria, will not fill much short of three hundred during the past year? Twenty and thirty vessels are now frequently seen in the Columbia at once, and it will not be long before the port of Astoria will be as familiarly known, at the ports of South America, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, the Russian possessions, China, the Indies, and probably Japan, as is now New York to the ports of Europe.

The business up and down that river has hitherto been done by sailing vessels. This day is about disappearing, and magnificent steamers will soon take their place.

We see it announced, that the material for a new steamer and hands to put it up, had arrived at Astoria. Oregon had been cheated out of the mail steamers, until Mr. Thurston, the delegate, arrived, who, with the hand of a skillful tactician overthrew the whole fraud, and the mail steamers now run regularly between San Francisco and the Oregon ports. We are informed that a river boat, costing fifty thousand dollars, is soon to be started from New York for the Columbia river service. Another steamer we hear, the Columbia, is soon to leave New York, to complete the Northern part of the Pacific line of steamers, and we are informed that the Columbia will make two trips a month between San Francisco and Oregon. The mails now reach Oregon regularly from New York in thirty-five days. There is now here a Mr. Moore, from Cincinnati, who is petitioning Congress for a line of mail steamers direct from California and Oregon to ports in China, to be composed of six ocean steamers of not less than three thousand tons burthen each. The committee on commerce will report favorably on his petition and bring in a bill. Proposals are now advertised for carrying the mail by stage coaches, direct from Missouri to Oregon, by way of the Salt Lake. We are informed that Mr. Frink, the celebrated mail contractor, will bid for this mail, and that if his bids are accepted, he will span this continent with a line of coaches large enough to carry twenty men each, drawn by eight horses. He says he can travel the distance in thirty or forty days, and carry passengers for 150 or two hundred dollars each. Upon the heels of this, will follow the Telegraph, so that the people of New York and Oregon can take a before-breakfast chat with each other.

When we cast an eye over the advertised letters we found nearly a whole column, in compact form, small type, filled with such letters. This shows an extensive correspondence, and we would suggest to the people of Oregon, to carry on an extensive correspondence with their friends in the States. This will have a decidedly good effect in favor of Oregon, and hence, being Oregon's friend, we advise it.

Not long since, we were apprised of the desertion of a large number of soldiers, but by the file of papers referred to, we see those soldiers have been taken so far as military protection is concerned. Upon returning to Oregon city with these soldiers, Gov. Lane immediately repaired to the Dalles upon Indian matters. It appears the Cayuse Indians, known all over the Union as the cause of the Cayuse war, have become terrified and delivered up the authors of the Whitman murder. These authors were in military custody at the Dalles, and may learn their fate from the result of the trial at Fort Stillman, where Judge Bryant, last fall, hung two for the murder of a Mr. Wallace.

Gov. Lane, as is well known, has been removed from his office to make way for a political partizan, but is yet acting as Governor, Gov. Gaines not having arrived. We see that a meeting was called in Oregon, upon the arrival of the news of Gov. Lane's removal, and that Gov. Lane was highly complimented for his efficiency as Governor, and his removal highly censured. The time will come round when, if Gov. Lane desires it, this whig incumbent will also learn what it is to walk, and if the services of the two men, as Governors of Oregon, shall differ as widely as did their services in the Mexican war, one will surrender without firing a gun, while the other will fight till he falls wounded and weltering in his blood. We shall see.

We shall hereafter continue our remarks farther. The Logansport Pharos says—the daily line of Stages North and South of this place commenced operations on Monday. Matters have not yet become thoroughly regulated, but when they are the daily line will be a great advantage to the travelling community. This route will afford travellers going east good facilities for a speedy trip. The daily mail line on the Canal has also commenced operations. Our mail facilities are now of the best character—provided the lines run up to the contract time.

A two horse mail coach is now running twice a week from this city to Tipton, Tipton county. The enterprising contractor, Mr. Earl, made his first trip in double quick time, gaining several hours on his schedule.

Money Matters.

Money was never more abundant in the eastern cities, than at the present time, especially in New York, which is the great commercial emporium of this country. The great amount of capital absorbed in rail road stocks, in the New England States, has made money more tight in Boston; but the effect is not felt in New York. Our trade during the last year has been unusually prosperous; and although bread-stuffs, grain, and provisions have not commanded high prices, large amounts have been exported, and fair and reasonable returns, and quick sales have been made. On the 22d of June, there were over ten millions of specie in the banks of the city of New York, and near four million in the Treasury. So much for the operation of the Subtreasury—that measure so odious to whigs under a democratic administration; but which they dare not ask Congress to repeal now they are in power. The amount of gold received from California at the mint, during the month of June, was over two millions. This will be coined and add so much to the specie circulation. But should gold continue to flow in from California at its present rate, and there is no probability of any diminution, it must find employment in foreign countries, and large amounts will be shipped. This will save the country from a redundancy in the currency, and inflated prices, an event much more to be dreaded and more dangerous to the prosperity of the country than a depression in prices, and a scarcity of money. The cotton crop was a partial failure. It fell off about one-third; but the increased prices swelled the amount realized to about thirteen millions more than the last year's crop. Whilst these increased prices have greatly benefited the southern planter, the northern manufacturers are now suffering; and should the increased prices continue, nothing will save them from ruin, but an increase in the price of the manufactured fabric. The enormous revenue proves the efficiency of the present Tariff duties and the safety of the public funds, its wholesome check upon the over issues of the banks, all show the wisdom of the constitutional Treasury, and that there is no necessity for a bank as a fiscal agent of the Government.

New Mexico and Texas.

The difficulties between New Mexico and Texas appear to be assuming a serious aspect. Col. Monroe's proclamation, backed as it is supposed, by an order from the Cabinet at Washington, has given great offence. The following are extracts from Texas papers:

The Washington Ranger says: This intelligence has caused considerable excitement about Austin and the whole West. Nearly every man is willing to shoulder his gun and demand the rights of Texas at the cannon's mouth. Gen. Taylor is most mistaken if he expects Texans to submit to this injury and insult. We understand that the Governor Bell has made a peremptory demand on the United States Government for the rights of our State, and should this have no effect, he will doubtless march with volunteer forces, and take that portion of country which of right belongs to us.

The Galveston News, in publishing Colonel Monroe's proclamation, says:

"We can only say we are glad the true issue has been at last presented to our citizens. We shall now soon know whether our citizens are ready to meet that issue and defend their rights at all hazards; or whether they will merely give up their rights, in view of the superior power against which we shall have to contend, in order to maintain them."

The Galveston Journal, in reference to the proclamation, says: We forbear comment until a further development of the facts. It looks, though, wonderfully like a part of the system of tactics that has been adopted to extort from Texas a sale and surrender of that Territory.

There is a rumor, (says the Washington Union,) which we cannot trace to any authentic source, that the Governor of Texas had ordered out a corps of 2,500 men to carry out the authority of Texas at Santa Fe.

ROBERT HENRY FAUNTLEROY.—It will be pleasing to the friends of Mr. Fauntleroy, in this State, to learn, that arrangements are being made for the erection of a monument to his memory. Mr. Fauntleroy, it will be recollected, was engaged in the Coast Survey, and died while in that service during the last winter. He made surveys of several public works in Indiana, and spent one or two winters in Indianapolis. His wife is a sister to the Hon. Robert Dale Owen.

Prof. A. D. Bach, Sup. U. S. Coast Survey, and Chas. O. Boutelle and Chas. P. Bollos, Assistants, addressed a letter to Mrs. Fauntleroy, in relation to the death of her husband, in which they offer their sincere condolence, and ask that they, with other associates, "may be permitted to unite in erecting a monument, as a testimonial of their esteem and affection for him while living, and of their sincere regret for him when dead."

The following is Mrs. Fauntleroy's reply to the kind letter of these gentlemen:

"The high testimony you bear to the worth of one devoted to the cause of science and affection, and to the memory of his loss. Though human estimation cannot reach my sorrow, yet I gratefully acknowledge them as influences calculated to strengthen somewhat against the severe trials of a bereaved condition."

"I acquiesce in your desire and that of the other associates of my lamented husband to unite in erecting a monument to his memory, as a testimonial of their esteem and affection for him while living, and of their sincere regret for him when dead. I am gentlemen, respectfully, JANE D. FAUNTLEROY."

Last winter the editor of the Indiana Journal was the prime mover in getting up instructions to our members in Congress to vote for the Wilcox provision. For several numbers of his paper he urged the passage of the instructions, and went to whig members personally, until every member of his party in the House was whipped into the traces—Mr. Wilson of Harrison being the last to go into the measure, and he and others only voting under a belief that Mr. Bright would refuse to obey! The freetraders now cut the Indiana without ceremony.

The Freesoil organ of Indiana, published at Centerville, makes the following remarks; which we publish for the edification of the editors of the New Castle Courier and Lafayette Journal:

"The Central organ of the Whigs, the State Journal, has discovered that the Wilcox Provision is useless—a mere lumbago. The New Castle Courier, Revereille and White Water Valley, to say nothing of other whig papers in other parts of the State, have also repudiated the provision, adopted the non-intervention policy of the President as the 'standard indicated by wisdom.' 'The only true and safe policy,' 'the one which every patriot must entertain.' Nor is this all. Every opportunity is seized by designing politicians to hasten the result they so much desire. Hence the union meeting at Indianapolis, the President of the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, &c. &c., in which compromise is recommended."

The bill to abolish capital punishment failed, in the Connecticut Senate, by one vote.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 29th, 1850. The House of Representatives for the last four days has been engaged in the contested election from Iowa. On the first resolution which was, that Daniel F. Miller, (whig) the contestant, was duly elected and entitled to his seat, the vote was, ayes 95, noes 95. Then on the vote that Wm. Thompson, the sitting member was elected, there were, ayes 94, noes 103. The free soiler, with the exception of Messrs. Wilcox and Julian, voting with the Whigs. Mr. McGaughey then offered a resolution, that the seat was vacant, which was adopted. So the gentle men will go back and try their luck once more before the people. The investigation brought out some strange developments of corruption in high places. The question depended upon the legality of some 400 votes cast at the Mormon settlement on the Missouri river in the Indian country, about 150 miles west of any organized territory. These Mormons, who always vote as their leaders tell them, had been driven out of Illinois from Nauvoo, and had sought temporary shelter in the Indian country on their way to their future residence in the valley of the Salt Lake. Orson Hyde was their leader and spiritual father, and professed to speak in unknown tongues and to hold direct communion with Heaven. Just before the election in 1848, this same Orson Hyde visited Burlington, where resided Col. Fitz Henry Warren, the present Second Assistant Postmaster General, who was then Chairman of the Whig Executive Committee of Iowa, and had charge of the funds. Mr. Warren gave Hyde a letter to Hon. Truman Smith, Chairman of the National Executive Committee at Washington. This letter enabled Hyde to purchase in Cincinnati a printing press and materials costing \$800 dollars. In return Hyde gave Warren a letter to his brethren and as it is a curious document, I give it in full:

BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 8, 1848. Dear Friends and Brethren—It has seemed good unto me, your brother and companion in tribulation, and counsellor in the church of God, to advise and request you to cast your votes, at the ensuing election in favor of the Whig candidates for office. This letter is placed in the hands of Col. F. H. Warren, who will give you, or cause the same to be done, all necessary information how and when to act. A due respect for our prosperity as a people, and for the prosperity of the country at large, has influenced me to give you the above counsel, and with it I give you the assurance of my hearty good will, and an interest in my prayers that Heaven's blessings may rest upon you here, and that His glory may be your reward when the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Your brother in Christ, ORSON HYDE.

A precious piece of canting hypocrisy. Elder Hyde gets his printing press, and in return, under the profession of a revelation from Heaven, he transfers the Mormon vote to the Whig candidate. The next thing that is heard of this transaction, is that certain agents, acting under the direction of Col. Warren are sent to Kanewille, the Mormon village, to organize an election precinct and to give direction "how and when" they are to act. For this service Warren admits he paid one hundred and forty dollars. Polls were opened and about 400 of these transient persons, many of whom had not been in the State one week, voted. About sixty of them were marched off at the expense of the Burlington Whig Committee, who had charge of the corruption fund, to Dallas county, one hundred and eighty miles distant, through a wilderness country, for the purpose of casting their votes for the Whig candidate for State Senator, taking them about twenty days to perform the pilgrimage.

Notwithstanding this evidence of corruption and fraud, the most black and damning ever perpetrated on the purity of the ballot box, every whig, and all the free soilers, except Wilcox and Julian, voted to legalize it by giving Miller the seat. The case has been sent back to the people, who will determine at the polls, whether they will be to set aside by a set of religious fanatics, whose leaders are openly in the market for bribery, and who hypocritically profess to be guided, in all their temporal concerns, by a direct revelation from Heaven.

Next week the House will take up the Galphin swindle and there will be some warm times. Crawford will be censured, but I am told he will bear it like a man, and hold on to his one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, and his office to boot. Old Zack, who loves money, says, that it is a shame that one of his Cabinet should get more for a single fee, in a single case, than he gets for his salary during the whole term. The Senate will vote on the compromise bill next Wednesday, or at farthest during the week. Mr. Clay seems to be struggling with renewed vigor to accomplish his object. None doubt his patriotism or the purity of his purpose. I sincerely believe that his only anxiety, on this earth, is to accomplish this great object and see peace, harmony and good feeling restored between all parts of the Union, before he dies. Aided by such men as Cass, Webster, Dickinson, Badger, and Mangum, the object would be accomplished, but for the influence of Taylor and his Galphin Cabinet, who are determined to defeat all compromise and all settlement, with a hope of securing the reelection of their old chief, that they may continue to feed and fatten on the life blood of the Union. They have already secured the hearty co-operation of the abolitionists, and Taylor's 300 niggers will be sufficient security to the South. Prospects ahead are rather gloomy. XAVIER.

Monroe County. The Democratic Convention of Monroe county has nominated DANIEL REED, as a candidate for Senatorial Delegate to the Convention, for Monroe and Brown; WILLIAM C. FOSTER, senior, county Delegate; and LEMUEL GENTRY, for Representative. The Convention was the largest ever held in the county and its nominations it is said, will be better sustained than those of any other Convention ever held in Monroe. Mr. Reed, the candidate for Senatorial Delegate is a Professor in the State University at Bloomington. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That Daniel Reed is the unanimous choice of this convention for senatorial delegate to the convention; and that we hereby recommend him to the voters of Brown county, as a decided and consistent democrat, as in feeling and property identified with the interests of this portion of Indiana, as thoroughly conversant with those great principles of constitutional reform approved and advocated by the democratic party, as possessor of enlarged and liberal views, and as eminently qualified to represent with ability the interests of this district in the approaching constitutional convention.

One great and kindling thought from a retired and obscure man, may live when thrones are fallen, and the memory of those who filled them obliterated, and like an undying fire, may illumine and quicken all future generations.

Excellence is providentially beyond the reach of indolence, that success may be the reward of industry, and that idleness may be punished with obscurity and disgrace.

The following is the report of Mr. Tuckerman's conversation with the spirits: "Having fixed in his mind the name of an individual, he asked—Did he live in New York? No answer. In Baltimore? In Cambridge? In Boston?—three distinct replies, is the sign of an affirmative answer. A negative reply is indicated by silence. Mr. T. continued. Was he a lawyer? A merchant? A physician? A clergyman? Knocks. Was he an Episcopalian? A Presbyterian? A Unitarian?—going over the names of the principal sects. No answer. At the suggestion of a gentleman, Mr. T. asked, was he a Christian? Knocks. Mr. T. then asked the age of the person in a series of tests. Was he twenty years old at the time of his death? Was he thirty? Fifty? Sixty? Knocks. Has he a family? Knocks. Children? Knocks. Race? Knocks. Was he a Quaker? Did he die in Boston? In Philadelphia? In Albany? In Northampton? In Burlington? Knocks. Did he die of consumption? Of fever? Of cholera? Of old age? Knocks. The person in Dr. Tuckerman's mind was the late Rev. Dr. Channing of Boston, who died in Burlington, Vt., while on a journey. The degree of correctness in the answers may be judged by the reader. It may be stated, however, that for the last years of his life Dr. C. disclaimed the use of all sectarian names, preferring to be called only Christian; and that though under seventy, his physical powers had long suffered from premature exhaustion.

Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper was then requested to enter into the supra-mundane sphere, with the most impermissible self-possession and deliberation. After several delusory questions from which no satisfactory answers were obtained, Mr. C. commenced a series of inquiries. Is the person I inquire about a relative? Yes, was at once indicated by knocks. Near relative? Yes. A son? A daughter? A son-in-law? Yes. A daughter? A mother? A wife? No answer. A sister? Yes. Mr. C. then asked the number of years since her death. To this the answer was given in rapid and indistinct exp. some countenance was brought to the aid of the endeavoring to answer, as to the manner in which the question should be answered, the consent of the invisible interlocutor was given to knock the years as slowly that they might be distinctly counted. This was done. Knocks—knocks—knocks—[what seemed over a minute, till the number amounted to fifty, and was unanimously announced by the company.—] Mr. C. now asked, did she, as was supposed, die of a violent disease, to which no word was given. Did she die as a suicide? Yes. Was she killed by lightning? Was the shot? Was she lost at sea? Did she fall from a carriage? Was she thrown from a bridge? No answer. Mr. Cooper did not pursue his inquiries any further, and stated to the company that the answers were correct, the person alluded to by him being a sister, who, just fifty years ago the present month, was killed by being thrown from a horse.

We quote the following interesting article from that clever weekly, "The Two Worlds," and heartily endorse the sentiments of its editor:

Our Country.

The political agitations which have of late shaken to their centre the social and moral basis of the systems of nations upon the European continent, have been unfelt by us. We are out of reach of these convulsive movements, which have sprung up from the new discovery which men have made of their rights, and their determination to assert them. For we as a people happily enjoy a free constitution, and it is an early lesson to our hearts that it can fear no essential change, and can defy the assaults of time. While the nations abroad, priest ridden, subjected to heavy taxes to support standing armies and to maintain expensive courts, are ground to the dust—while they groan under the tyranny and abuses of the old feudal system, and oppressive monopolies, and are just waking up to a sense of their misery and degradation. A meretricious prosperity has brought a magnificent spectacle of human happiness. She has been the pioneer to liberty in modern times. Well may she be respected abroad, for she has won renown by her arms, and shown wisdom, firmness, and constancy in the support of the great principles of freedom. She is burdened by no national debt, which desolating wars have entailed upon the older governments of Europe. No rich countries are dependent on her for arbitrary laws with which nation you may trade, what commodities you may import; but all the seas are covered with our ships; every commercial right, every privilege civil, political and social is enjoyed alike by all. There can be no destitution, for the field of labor is an exhaustless one; there can be no ignorance, for the spread of education is extensive; our territorial limits are not subject to the question of war for we can pass on from one region and climate to another till we reach the western ocean—the shores of the Pacific with their golden promise are our own. There may seem to be radical differences and changes in the constitutions of the respective states, but there is an axis that protects them all—it is the broad principle of freedom symbolized by the proud banner that floats upon their flag. The course of the nation at times from commercial reactions, there may be a temporary stagnation in agricultural or manufacturing industry, the political horizon at home may be lowering, but her resources are infinite, the elements of prosperity and union are widely sown, scenes of renewed growth and vigor will soon reappear, and the glow of promise and brightening future, as the troubled waters subside. View like these should inspire every American with a love of his country, a pride in her advancing greatness, a glory in her noble institutions; but above all, with a deep and fervent spirit of gratitude to Divine Providence for having cast his lot in a land, hallowed by the blessings of plenty, security and peace.

From the New Albany Ledger.

From Oregon.

The New York papers of the 24th have dates from Oregon City, by the Crescent City, to the 18th of April. The farmers throughout the territory are actually engaged in putting in crops. The amount of grain in the ground is estimated to be double what it was last year. A difficulty occurred near Fort Vancouver, on the 5th of May, between a Mr. Snori and Dr. David Gardner, in relation to a land claim, which resulted in the death of Dr. Gardner and a Knucka, who was in the Doctor's service. The machinery for a steambot had arrived at Astoria, accompanied by the Knucka. The doctor intended to construct and run it. Major J. S. Hathaway, U. S. A., attempted to take his own life in a fit of delirium. Last winter we published in some news from Oregon, the fact of an almost universal desertion of the regiment of mounted riflemen, stationed at Fort Vancouver. They started off in large bodies in the midst of winter, and it was thought they were going to move towards California. The worst forebodings were then felt for them, because of the route they had taken during such an inclement season. In the Oregon Spectator of the 18th April, we observe the following in relation to them: "Gov. Lane has returned from the Umpqua, having arrested and brought back some 700, among them the deserters. Col. J. L. Smith, the assistant adjutant-general, there is a rumor in town, that after progressing as far as Canyon, he was obliged to return to the Umpqua, having found two of the bodies of the deserters. Strong fears are entertained that the whole band will have perished by starvation, ere they can be reached with provisions."

LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.—This company have advertised and will soon put under contract the residue of their grade from Lebanon to Indianapolis, and are now negotiating for the purchase of the iron (T rail) for the whole road. Their President has recently been in this city to make arrangements for the transportation of the Depot, which has been determined in 2 or 3 weeks. Two routes have been surveyed from Lebanon east; and the road will either come down the valley of Crooked Creek, cross Fall Creek and the Michigan road, and enter the town upon the land of James Blake, (where a Depot has been conditionally procured,) or down the plain on the right bank of the White river on the same bridge with the Terre Haute company. The latter is the cheapest route, but the former has business advantages, and connections tempting to the company. Its adoption however is made to depend upon the interest evinced at Indianapolis; not in the way of contributions, for none is solicited, but in the form of subscriptions to the stock. The stock of this company it is believed will not be excelled in value by any other road entering Indianapolis; and as it is now the only remaining work whose Depot can be established in the Northern part of town, property holders interested in securing for that portion of town a Depot which will draw more produce and disburse more money than perhaps any other, will be anxious to see the road completed, and the accompanying advantages of repairing and contracting shops, &c., are invited to seize the opportunity before it is lost. A stock book continued upon this location of the road and Depot is in the hands of James Blake, who is authorized to receive subscriptions. By a resolution of the Board the first assessment of \$5 in the share will fall due on the 1st of Oct., and \$5 every 3 months thereafter.

For the satisfaction of Indianapolis subscribers it may be stated that Harvey Bates has recently been elected a Director, and will give the necessary information in regard to the condition and prospects of the company.

ALPHA.

A person who had inserted in a New York paper an advertisement for a wife, sent the following note, last week, to the editors: MESSRS. EDITORS.—The advertisement for B. D. of Shelburne Falls, you will please to withdraw. B. D. has found the object of his search, and in consequence requests that you will "what does the gods immediately?"